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Panz-Ricagus No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Ricagus No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

San Isidro.

In capturing San Isidro Gen. Lawron has gained one of the most striking successes of the Luzon campaign. The place itself is of great importance, not only as the reputed capital of the insurgent Government, adopted after its flight from Malolos, but especially because it is on the natural line of retreat of AGUINALDO'S forces from San Fernando to the mountains.

San Isidro is many miles northeast of San Fernando, and not only far away from the railroad which runs from Manlla to Dagupan, but deep in the interior of Lazon. It was by far the northernmost point up to that time reached by our forces, while tien. Oris's despatch says that Lawton is still advancing and "now driving the enemy porthward into the mountains." Previous despatches had represented him as having "cleared the country on the right to the mountains," as he moved up, meaning the chain which runs, in general, nearly parallel to the east coast, and in which the Rio Grando takes its rise.

A march so audacious may well alarm the insurgents, especially if they have been holding their main body in the region of San Fernando and the railroad line. The march has been made, too, with a comparatively small force, Col. SUMMERS'S brigade taking San Isidro.

LAWTON'S moves will henceforth be watched with intense interest, while any attempt of Aguinalpo's force near San Fernando to follow and attack him will doubtless find MACARTHUR at its heels.

The original flanking plan, tried far south at Polo, and there baffled by the character of the roads, has now been carried out on a larger scale, and LAWTON is far in the rear of Mount Arayat. This place, near the junction of the Rio Grande and one of its chief affluents, the Chico, was long ago pointed out as marked by AGUINALDO for his next stand, should be abandon the railroad line.

The Peace Conference May Not Prove Abortive.

Although the Continental newspapers look for no substantial outcome from the Peace Conference, which is to meet to-day at The Hague, there is some ground for the hope that an important proposal to be made by the American and British delegates may be accepted. They will urge upon the nations represented at the Conference an agreement that, in certain | if it had been passed after the most careful specified circumstances, a resort to arbitration shall be substituted for war. There is no doubt that all the weaker States would enter eagerly into such a compact, and it is hard to see how the greater powers can reject it entirely without exposing the Insincerity of their professions for peace.

There are some obvious difficulties in the way of framing and enforcing a general scheme of international arbitration. An obstacle encountered at the outset by those who would define the controversies to be settled by a judicial tribunal is the knowledge that any one of the great powers would rather fight than submit to arbitra- the State" until changed by the Court of tion in a case where the national honor was | Appeals. believed to be involved. A strong power also, would rather take the risks of war than suffer an umpire to decide whether or no it should be deprived of a considerable fraction of its territory. Russia, for instance, would never consent, at the behest of arbitrators, to recognize the independence of Finland. It is almost certain that Sweden would go to war sooner than acknowledge the independence of Norway. The flat of no international tribunal would constrain Russia, Austria and Prussia to surrender the provinces which they have respectively secured at the cost of the former kingdom of Poland. Only after being beaten on the battlefield will the German Empire give

So determined is the Italian monarchy that the restoration of even a part of its temporal possessions to the Papacy shall not be so much as mooted that it would have refused to send delegates to The Hague had the Pope been represented in the Conference. As both his German and Austrian partners in the Triple Alliance would, undoubtedly, have sided with King HUMBERT I., and the projected Conference would thus have been stifled in the germ, the Russian and Dutch Governments found themselves unable to invite the participation of the Vatican, although they may have wished to do so, and may have recognized that a peace conference from which the Pope is absent is almost a contradiction in terms. It is, indeed, understood that the invitations to The Hague were given and accepted on the distinctly expressed condition that no question affecting the territorial rights or claims of any participant should be raised.

back Alsace and Lorraine to France.

Even if the difficulty of defining the questions which great powers might agree to submit to arbitration could be overcome. there would remain the further difficulty of enforcing the agreement when a controversy should arise. Of course, if all the other parties to the agreement should insist upon its fullilment, a single nation, however inclined to be recalcitrant, would scarcely venture to break its word. Such a coercive declaration might be made, if publiconinton could be brought to exercise the same power in international affairs which it already possesses within the confines of more than one highly civilized State. It is just such commenced influence that public opinion will nequire, if we ever see realized in fact the ideal which has been described as "the parliament of man, the federation of the world." Meanwhile, the meeting of the present Conference is the first move toward the evolution of such a controlling current of epinion. Something has been gained when Governments are aroused to the desirability of organizing the convictions and feelings of mankind

in favor of the maintenance of peace. We come now to the particular proposals which it is understood that our delegates have been instructed to make, and which, it is said, may count upon support from the delegates of Great Britain, if not, also, of of goods carried on American ships. Germany, Italy and Austria. The first

of representatives of all the nations participating in the Conference, which board shall have power to settle such international disoutes as, while not involving a nation's honor or territorial integrity, shall yet be of such a character that they might otherwise impel to war. Although the definition of the questions whereof the board would have cognizance would be difficult, it can scarcely be deemed unattainable.

Much less likely of securing the sanc tion of the Conference is the second proposal, which our delegates are credited with an Intention to put forward, the proposal, namely, that, in the event of insurrections or rebellions, the questions raised by the insurgents shall be referred to an international tribunal, when the constituted authorities are unable to enforce their jurisdiction. Who would determine the date or extent of a Government's inability? In 1848-49 the House of HAPSBURG would not have admitted its inability to put down the insurrection in Hungary; nor would Spain, last year, have acknowledged her inability to subdue the rebels in Cuba and the Philippines. It is doubtful if England would, to-day, permit an international tribunal to decide a question pending between herself and the South African Republic. It is most improbable that we, ourselves, would permit an international board of arbitrators to decide whether we should recognize the in-

dependence of the Filipinos. Even if the creation of an international board of arbitration, however strictly limited as to scope and mode of procedure, hould be found impracticable, it does not ollow that the Conference will prove entirely abortive. Uniform regulations may be made for the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war, and all the States represented at The Hague may bind themselves, is some already dld in 1856, to abolish privateering. Another great gain would be effected if all the parties to the Conference would agree that in the event of war the measurement of the indemnity to be paid by the vanquished should be left, not to the victor, but to an international congress. There are many precedents for such a regulation, the latest being the determination of the pecuniary and territorial indemnities to be paid by the Sultan after the last Russo-Turkish war. If those precedents could be elevated into a binding principle, the Conference would not have met in vain, even should it fail to carry out its primary purpose of limiting national armaments.

The Extra Session and the Ford Bill.

Since the Legislature adjourned, leaving the Franchise Tax bill in the Governor's hands, the politics of the State have been seething with protests of one degree or another against it and with schemes for changing it. Although the Governor has been induced to take the extraordinary step of calling an extra session of the Legislature on the very heels of the one just over, to consider amendments, it may be expected confidently, on the strength of all amendments proposed, and of the various arguments against the bill presented at the hearing before the Governor on May 11, that the bill will stand substantially as it is. Whether it may be made better or not, the bill is in the main sound and perhaps as free from defects as study. Although it was passed in haste, it was not hastily drawn.

There has been much misunderstanding of the Ford bill, although knowledge was at hand, and much opposition to it that cannot be logically or justly sustained.

The Fordbill seeks nothing new, but seeks to accomplish what the law of 1881 was thought to provide for. It would revive the system of taxation which, according to the opinion of Justice Cullen, speaking in the case of the Brooklyn City and Brooklyn Heights railroad companies, "generally, if not uniformly, prevailed throughout

corne a tax for the franchise of being corporations. This is a franchise tax, but not in the sense of the Ford bill. That provides that corporations having a franchise for the special use of property shall pay a tax for that franchise in addition to the corporation tax which they already pay in common with all corporations. These franchises are sold from one company to another as property that has a value. It follows that they are taxable, and after all tests are applied to them the most rational plan will seem to be to tax them, as the Ford bill proposes, as real estate.

That is the central principle of the Ford bill, and not only the disposition of Governor Roosevelt is known to be opposed to abandoning it, but the nature of politics forbids its abandonment by the party in power.

Our Deep-Water Shipping.

Some of the suggestions made by Mr. H. PHELPS WHITMARSH, in the Atlantic Monthly, for the building up of our ocean-going merchant marine, have at least the merit of being out of the common. Noting that during the last fiscal year about 50,000,000 tons of freight entered and cleared from our ports, of which "only 9.3 per cent. was carried in American bottoms," he assumes an average freight rate of \$4 per ton, and so finds that our share in the earnings was less than \$20,000,000; whereas, had we carried 90 per cent., as in the first years of the century, we should have had \$180,-000,000, and even with half, which we might fairly claim, as representing "our own exports," \$100,000,000. In other words, the country loses "by not carrying its own exports," \$80,000,000 a year.

The changes in our carrying trade are duly traced down by Mr. WHITMARSH to the great blow inflicted on our ocean-borne commerce by the Confederate cruisers But the chief interest of his paper is its discussion of remedies. To begin with, he rejects the proposal of free ships, which would hurt our shipbuilding interests, holding that the dependence of one nation opon another for its ships is a weakness at all times and in war a danger, "Free ships are a snare and a delusion," he says, and our country, if she is to regain her prestige upon the high seas, must build

er own ships Nor does he believe that bountles or subsidies would be an adequate remedy. England, to be sure, has profited by their judicious use, but since "only 3 per cent. of Great Britain's merchant marine receives public funds from the Government," he cannot ascribe her marine supremacy to subsidies alone. At all events subsidies could not enable us, he thinks, to compete with Great Britain, "except at a cost which places them outside the bounds of practicability." As little is he inclined to revive the protective laws of the early part of the century, with their discrimating duties in favor

What he would recommend, in the first suggestion is, we are informed, that a board | place, is the formation of a body similar to | made of coasts and harbors that recently | modern status.

of arbitration shall be created, to consist | the British Board of Trade, or a Department of Merchant Marine, with its head a Cabinet officer. Such a department should 'have under its control all seaboard Consuls, who should be chosen from past officers of the boards of trade, naval officers and shipmasters:" should "inspect, while building every vessel but together in Amerlcan yards," and should conduct examinations for the offices of master, mate and engineer. But something "more specific and radical" is also needed, and hence he proposes a "liberal system of marine insurance. Every ship built under Government inspection and engaged in a foreign trade should have her hull insured free, the department, with the United States Treasury behind it, acting as underwriter. And all cargoes carried by over-sea routes under the American flag should be insured at a lower rate than that offered by foreign insurance companies." With such a department, having such insurance powers. Mr WHITMARSH believes that our ships would have cargoes in the face of all competilon," and that America's "long-lost carrying trade" would come back.

It is easy to see how objections will be raised to these proposed substitutes for other plans regarding the merchant marine, but they are worth noting as rather off the beaten track.

The High Court of Presbyterlauism

Meets. The General Assembly of the Northern branch of the Presbyterian Church meets to-day at Minneapolis and that of the Southern branch at Richmond. We do not know of any matured plan for the reunion of these unnaturally separated bodies which is to come up in either assembly, and the prospects of their harmonizing their differences at any time in the near future do not seem to be encouraging. Inquiries among Southern Presbyterians made not long ago by one of their ministers favorable to such unity discovered a prevalent sentiment directly hostile to it or doubtful of its present expediency. In the Northern branch however, the desire for it may be said to be unanimous.

The perpetuation of the division of Churches on lines drawn in the days of down to the footlights, singing again: slavery and dug deeper by the bitter separa tion of the civil war, is, of course, wholly unjustifiable and altogether deplorable. It indicates a survival of sentiment which contradicts the cordial spirit of national unity, of which we had so hopeful an expression in the war with Spain and it is the more lamentable because it is charged with religious feeling. The Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches profess the same religious faith and follow the same ecclesias tical practice, but they remain distinct in organization, as if they were in countries actually foreign to each other, though a generation has passed since the restoration of the Union and the destruction of slavery Religious sentiment, instead of fostering and stimulating national fraternity, be comes a powerful means of creating or continuing discordant feeling. Except for such discord, what motive could there be for keeping up the Church separation? Why should the members of a religious communion be divided into distinct organizations for the South and the North any more than into distinct Eastern and Western or Pacific coast branches, except that there remains division of rentlment inherited from the days of slavery and the civil war, which is neompatible with true national unity?

The interest which a meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly of the North had for the religious world cutside ts denominational ranks a few years ago exists no longer. The controversy over the so-called higher criticism of the Bible has been transferred, along with Dr. BRIGGS, to the Episcopal Church. Apparently, therefore, the sessions which will begin at Minneapolls to-day will proceed to their close without notable disturbance from that quarter. The Presbyterian papers have been making accusations or insinuations that in certain of the presbyteries discreditable machine" methods have been employed in the election of Commissioners to this General Assembly, with a view to packing it for the accomplishment of purposes which we do not understand, though we cannot discover that they relate to any great doctrinal controversy. It is probable that in spite of such manifestations of suspicion the high court of American Presbyterianism will conduct its deliberations without undue

friction. It is obvious, however, that this denomination, now not far from a million strong, is still suffering from the blow to its faith administered by the finally suspended Dr. BRIGGS, more particularly in New York, where its spiritual vitality seems to have been much enfeebled. Now, however, that that disintegrating influence has been carried into the Episcopal Church the Presbyterians can watch its working there with curious interest as mere outside spectators who are no longer responsible for it in any way. If the Briggs school of scientific criticism is of advantage to a Church the Episopalians will now have all the profit, and so far as it is productive of weakness of faith they alone will be the sufferers. After having been cast off by the Presbyterians the Episcopal Church has taken it up and made itself accountable for it.

The Spanish Language Excluded.

The seventh International Geographical Congress, to be convened in Berlin this summer, has limited the languages to be used to English, French, German and Italian. A writer in the Revista of the Madrid Geographical Society protests against the exclusion of the Spanish language, spoken by the discoverers and colonizers of so large a part of the world. If more geographers, he says, were able to read Spanish, they would not adduce facts as new that were printed in Spanish books two or three centuries ago. Spanish, he adds, is the language of seventeen independent States, English of three, French of three, Italian of one, and German of one, though it is also the predominating language in two other States: Concerning the number of persons speaking these five languages, the first place belongs to the English, the second to the German, the third to the Spanish, the fourth to the French and the fifth to the Italian.

The era of Spanish discovery and con quest bequeathed at least one enduring influence to later times, and that is the wide prevalence of Spanish-speaking peoples. Their geographical vocabulary has deseended from the times when the Spaniards were the great discoverers. Spain has distinguished geographers to-day, but the maps and other geographical products of the nation have fallen far behind these of most countries. The topographical survey, completed in nearly all of Europe, has scarcely been begun in Spain and is making very slow progress. Spanish mariners use the charts that other nations have

belonged to Spain. Her school geographies and wall maps are largely produced in Germany, though printed in Spanish.

The geographers going to Berlin seem not to consider the fact that the population of Spanish-speaking countries is double that of Italian territories. Perhaps they are more interested in the circumstance that the Italians make topographic relief models that are hard to equal, and are wideawake and up to the times in most phases of geographical progress. The American people will congratulate Spain as heartily as any other can do when a larger number of Spanish scientific men sit in the high places of scientific gatherings, and their noble language becomes the vehicle through which valuable contributions to knowledge are made known.

"There's Only One, and That's Van Wyck."

When the Hon, RICHARD CROKER was engaged last fall in his campaign for the capture of the State Government, every Tammany Crokerite, blg or little, did what he could to help out the Boss.

There was at that time in New York a place of alleged amusement, conducted by a Tammany Crokerite with a pull, and conducted by the same in direct violation of the law and in impudent defiance of public decency. The contribution of this theatrical manager to the Hon. RICHARD CRO-KER's enterprise was peculiar. He put upon his shameless stage four partially dressed young women, who sang a campaign song to the music of a well-known coon melody. The words consisted of an analysis of the intellectual and moral qualities of the Hon. AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Mr. CROKER's candidate for Governor, and an assertion of his undisputed supereminence as a statesman; and every verse ended with the line, shouted at an enthusiastic Tammany audience by the painted and cacophonous quartet:

"There's only one, and that's VAN WYCE!"

The four partially elad young women next proceeded to express their admiration of the Hon. AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK'S statesmanship by an indescribable exhibition of immodest acrobatics, at the end of which they came

"For there's only one, and that's VAN WYCK!" Then another ungrammatically worded and stridently uttered campaign eulogy of the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck, emphasized by another indecent exhibition, and ending as before with the sentiment:

"There's only one, and that's Van WYCE!"

The song in honor of the Hon. Augustus VAN WYCK's virtues and that song's grossly salacious accompaniments were received with equal applause. But the enthusiastic recention accorded to the central sentiment was due to the fact, it was perfectly under stood, that the refrain meant:

"For there's only one, and that's Choken," Mayor VAN WYCK's performance on the witness stand on Tuesday introduced the same refrain and is interpreted in the same manner.

A Continuous Dollar Dinner.

In talking to the Jefferson Club of Omaha he other day Col. BRYAN made this prediction as to the Chicago platform:

"It is my belief that none of us will live to see lank taken out of that platform. New questions will come up and the platform will be added to, but othing will be taken away."

This is the orthodox Democratic view The Chicago platform does not contain all truth and additions may be made as new truth is discovered; but all that it does contain is true and nothing can be taken away from it. The Democrats who object o silver and assert that it will defeat the Democratic party again are reminded that the Chicago platform is the truth, not to be suppressed or mutilated, but to be forced upon the world until the world grows

worthy of it. Presumably the perfect candidate goes with the perfect platform, and men now develop remarkable viability if they expect to see any other man than Col. BRYAN nominated for President

by the Democrats. Doubtless the prospect is flattering to the Colonel. So long as he is allowed to occupy the centre of the Chicago platform, ignoble considerations of expediency will not be urged. Besides, he has a cheerful temperament in the matter of predictions and would be sure of Democratic success even if the Republicans should carry

For one more trial the Chicago platform and the Colonel are good. A permanent diet of Bryanism may be a little too much for the Democratic party, generous as its digestion is. At present, however, there is nothing but Bryanism on the bill.

The Power of Investigating Committees.

It is a mistake to suppose that an investigating committee appointed by the Legislature has the right to ask all sorts of questions and compel witnesses to answer them.

In a leading case involving the authority of such committees in this State, the Court of Appeals declared the law in these words : "An investigation instituted for the mere sake of

investigation, or for political purposes not con-nected with intended legislation or with any of the other matters upon which the House could act, but nerely intended to subject a party or body investi gated to public animadversion, or to vindicate him r it from unjust aspersions, where the Legislature had no power to put him or it on trial for the sup posed offences and no legislation was contemplated. but the proceedings must necessarily end with the investigation, would not, in our judgment, be a legislative proceeding, or give to either house jurisliction to compel the attendance of witnesses of punish them for refusing to attend." In other words, and speaking more gen-

erally, the purpose of a legislative investigation is to obtain information which will enable the Legislature to improve the laws; and inquiries which obviously can have no tendency to elleit such information cannot be permitted without an abuse of power. While the law thus allows very great lib-

erty in conducting such an investigation as the Mazet Committee now has in hand in this city, we fear that it would be difficult to justify some of the questions on the pretence that the answers might serve as guides for future legislation. Latitude in this respect may be carried

so far as to constitute a menace to personal liberty. The meeting to aid Cuban children and

orphans, which was held at the Chamber of ommerce last Tuesday afternoon, resulted in the formation of a committee which contemplates not only present relief but future educa-The undertaking deserves cordial support by all hands.

The First Man to Understand Balzac.

From the Fortnightly Review, man who has completely understood realize his own conception. France has refused the

MR. BROCKWAY AT ELMIRA.

The Work He Has Had to Do, and the Men He Had to Work Upon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With reference to the discussion in the press of affairs at the Elmira Reformatory, I may say that, by reason of frequent visits of observation, I have been for years well acquainted with the methods used by Superintendent Brockway, and with the results of those methods. These results have been similar in his work in other States and in this State, but I will speak particularly of his career at Elmira. He has received there some nine thousand young men sentenced for crime. Some of these, from low physical condition, have died before the sanitary mode of life of the reformatory could bring them to a good state of health. Some, after ups and downs of conduct, have served out the imit of their sentence without showing marked evidence of improved morals. Some have evidence for improved morais. Some have proved incorrigible and have been transferred to Auburn or Sing Sing, while of the remainder, between five and six thousand have been sent back to life by the Board of Paroleas hopeful. After having, in their two or three years at the institution, acquired or perfected the elements of a business education, having learned a trade, baving acquired the virtues of promptness, obedience, industry, respect for the truth, and that it is well to do unto others as you would they should do unto you, they are sent out to begin life again. How is it going with them? They are under the surveillance of inspectors scattered over the State, unknown to the paroled men themselves. After twenty years observation, what is the result? Eighty ser cent, of these thousands of men are reformed. They are earning an honest living, laying up for a rainy day, a comfort to their friends and useful to the State. Was there ever anything like it in the history of the world? Has any church equalled it? The church has as a rule received the best product of society, of the best education and from the best families. Mr. Brockway's recruits are the outcasts of society, of bad heredity, of improper training, of victous habits, of corrupt associations, criminals to a man, and eighty per cent. Of those discharged Mr. Brockway's treatment has converted into useful, honest men.

Now. Mr. Editor, the Herald, with its pennyaliners deriving their information, as I have reason to infer, from disgruntled, discharged employees and criminals who served out their sentences, seems to think that the new board of control is going to oust Superintendent Brockway, Not unless they close their eyes to the results of these twenty years! They are not the men to go blindfold like that.

But say these discharged convicts, "When we would not work or study or behave, we were spanked." Yes, Mr. Editor, Mr. Brockway, "Go on with your simple a posterior argument." The Elmira Reformatory is not a kindergarten, nor a young ladies' seminary proved incorrigible and have been transferred o Auburn or Sing Sing, while of the remain-

success.

If any one believes that Gov. Roosevelt, with his ideas of strenuous life, is going to interfere with the purpose of toning down the vigorous morality which is inculented at Elmira and is so conspicuous in its paroied men, if any one, I say, bolieves this of the Governor, I at least am not the man.

New York, May 16. NEW YORK, May 16.

The Negroes Indispensable to the South. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The race nestion, so called, in the South is local, not general. The prejudice against the negro is confined to the most ignorant and illiterate portion of the white people. In sections inhabited by the educated and progressive classes, this section for instance, the whites and the negroes live on terms of friendship and mutual consid

live on terms of friendship and mutual consideration, the white people maintaining in a firm but not offensive manner their intellectual and moral superiority, which the negroes respect, and the negroes conducting themselves in an orderly and proper manner and taking pride in the industry and progress of their race.

Emigration is impractical and absurd. The negroes are indispensable for the purposes of domestic and industrial labor, and can work for smaller wages than any white people could live on, and at the same time furnish their homes comfortably and dress with astonishing elegance and style. They are contented and happy by nature, and strikes and labor unions are unknown among them. They love the country and could not be induced to emigrate solidly. A few might be enticed away by fair promises, but by far the greater part are attached to their homes and their employers and would not willingly leave.

The negrotakes interest in polities only when led and excited by unscrupulous demagogues, who deceive him with many promises and perform nothing. In this State they know they are unable to comply with the constitutional requirements for suffrage and take no interest in polities. If the negro is let alone and treated fairly there is no race question.

Chamies H. Heney.

airly there is no race question

SPARTANBURG, S. C., May 15. Truth and Legend in the Bible.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The eat influence of your liberal paper is felt in the far West. The people are on the alert to learn all they can in regard to the Scriptures. Dr. Briggs does not make himself clear; hence so much criticism concerning his attitude toward the Bible. Everything in the scientific and religious world depends upon what is Scripture, or truth, in the Bible and what is of

and religious world depends upon what is Scripture, or truth, in the Bible and what is of a legendary character.

Your contributor, H. V. D., in The Sun of the 12th, infers that the whole of the Old Testament is true because Jesus said, "Search the Scriptures," and because the writer of the Gospel of John declares that "the Scriptures cannot be broken." He seems to forget that the Scriptures proper are only those which bear testimony to what Jesus said. Here we have a starting point to find out what is Scriptures and what is legend; but first we must find out what Jesus testified of. By the light of science and right reason this can be done.

The Bible as a whole is not a true premise for the faculty of reason, and reason is of no use without a premise. The Bible as a premise is, the rock upon which Christendom is now split. The Scriptures, not the whole Bible, "cannot be broken." either by science or reason; and they are they which testify to the principles of the Gospel of Jesus.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 15.

From Another End Hog.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir : I surmise that Miss or Mrs. Nelson is a little inconsiderate in in dorsing the title given by some Detroiters to some people as "end hogs."

Certainly many persons tospecially ladies, young and old; cannot be found fault with and thus stigmatized for choosing the end seat in a car and being industrious enough to secure it and unwilling t surrender it. Has not that lady (for I presume she was one

failed to consider that the end seat is sometimes a failed to consider that the end seat is sometimes a delight to the eye for the spring view and for the fresh air as we pass along, and, above all, for the accurity it affords at least on one side against a worse foreign animal, who often invades the centre of a car and with phlegmatic indifference wedges his really insufficient room, oftentimes between two indies and sometimes a child or two. I have known a tracely barely averted from this cause.

Mosi people of peaceable disposition will put up for the short time with this abuse, which the conductor, if he did his duty, should check, and when they are compelled to ride in these open cars will always endeavor to secure, and keep when they got it, the end seat, and I am some Lady Nelson, reflecting on this, will be willing to lessen a little of the charge against them as coming within the notion of certain. Detroit people.

BROOKLYS, May 18,

All-Powerful Electricity.

To THE EDITION OF THE SUS-Sir: I write you again on the subject of "Electricity," and the effect it has on the minds of people. I think I can show that what makes our great waves of prosperity or depression is caused by waves of electricity. From years of study and observation, I am satisfied that the different waves of electricity have different effects on men's minds and, if a preponderance of bear electricity prevails, down sees the market, and the buils lose their courses, and vice versa. When a different wave of electricity comes and overshadows the buils, it gives them course, and vice versa. When a different wave of electricity comes and overshadows the buils, it gives them course, and the proceed to lift preceding to will please remember that the buils have both stecks and any amount of money, yet the hears beta them or depress prices, eight years in ten, Collis Huntington adults. The great buil wave of electricity that has been with us for hearly two years, litting the standard stocks, passed by last February, and we have just such an average market for them as we have had since that for the remainder of the year.

JOHN W. BARMATT.

POTCHERERPSIE, May 10, study and observation, I am satisfied that the differ POUGHEEPSIE, May 13,

Anti-Expansion from Way Back. From the Chicago Trabune.

"Fellow citteens," said the man who called the meeting to order, "we have assembled on this oc-casion to record our solemn profest against the policy of imperialism. I have the honor to nominate for the position of Chairman of this meeting.
Mr. Absalom Shackelford, a consistent and life long anti-expansionist and a man whom this con

munity delights to honor."

This nomination was carried unanimously, and Balcac is Rodin, and it has taken Rodin ten years to Mr. Shackelford, the well-known manufacturer of constensed milk, took the char, amid loud and en-thusisetic applaues.

HOMESICKNESS IN THE ARMY.

The Volunteer's Maindy That Is the Hardest to Treat Successfully.

From the Chicago Times Herald. It is the weariness of heart which is to-day ost feared by the surgeons of the American army in the Philippines; the hope-failure for innumerable men of the army in Cuba after whose names eventually appear the entries:

Died, malarial fever." Physicians use the technical name "nostalria" in describing the disease, but rarely care to attribute a death to it because of its many still unknown phases and unstudied symp-toms. The dictionary definition of this word is:

still unknown innaes and toms. The dictionary definition of this word is:

"Morbid longing to return to one's home or native country; homesickness, especially in its severe forms, producing derangement of mental and physical functions."

Writers for medical journals say that the German Army is more subject to nostalgia than any other in existence; that the German race possesses the strongest tendency to melancholla when long separated from familiar secures.

melancholla when long separated from familiar scenes.

That a man can die from homesickness seems incredible, perhaps. Yet a surgeon of the regular army whose experience in Cuba was a varied one told me that after the volunteers were once in Cuba and in action the gravest danger which confronted the men was the "funk" resulting from the irresistible longing for the sight of the old home and the glimpee of faces near and dear. My friend of the Thirteenth Minnesota in Manila confirms this in the lines:

for the sight of the old home and the gimpse of faces near and dear. My friend of the Thirteenth Minnesota in Manila confirms this in the lines:

"The heat bothers some and the roads are not blooming flue, but we could not have a finer set of officers nor be treated better for men who came out here to fight and not to play marbles. What is troubling many of the boys and we are not able to get at it is that they know spring has come in the home country, and every man of them wants to hear a blue bird whistle and hear the call of the meadow lark. The result of this is that the fellows get at ugging at their hearts that feels like a big lump, and they go down in a heap. They don't seem sick, but they just talk and think all the time of home, and a larruping wouldn't do them a bit of good."

That's nostalgia.

In the winter of 1882-1883, when the Northwest country was burfed in snow and on the frontier trains did not operate for ninety and a hundred days, there was a big-shouldered, big-brained man from Wisconsin by the name of Hemingway who was "snowed in" at a little unnamed settlement on the Manitoba road in the Hope country. Up to the time that the bilizzards commenced he received once a week a letter from a wife or sweetheart, and these letters evidently were of nuch account to him, for on Sundays when most of the pioneers were horse racing on the plainland he would be in his shack looking his letters over and writing home. After the snow came the mails ceased and the letters. For six or eight weeks no one noticed any change in Hemingway, who was out there for the purpose of taking a claim and incidentally to look after the interests of a Chicago machine company. But at the end of that time, with the snow six feet deep on the level, the temperature 25° and 30° below, and communication with the outside world absolutely impossible. Hemingway began to turn "blue." His ailing first manifested itself in a great desire to talk about the old home, something he had never done before. He talked to everybody about his p

ound his end.
If you have ever listened to the instrumental
flecocalled "Helmweh" you may know how
themingway felt when he pulled the trigger of
his pistol. He was a victim of nostalgia, big

and strong as he was a victim of nostaiga, big and strong as he was.

The cure for the disease is great exertion of will power, liberal use of water internally and externally and diversion of the mind from the painful thoughts. The cure is much easier prescribed than practiced. There is another remedy than this, though, which physicians readily favor when practicable—see home.

From the Landon Times.

From the Landon Times.

Look again at our dress. I do not mean our dress; I mean everybody's dress, for that matter. The ugliest dress which the English gentleman has ever worn has lasted for fifty years without a change. But I refer rather to the other sex, in whom we had some hope that the cuit of beauty lingered still; but whether we go to those who may be called, in a literal sense, "fast"—I mean those who cultivate the bicycle—there you will see the sense of beauty is surely displaced. My belief is that if there was any Dante to write an artistic "Inferno," its lowest circle would be tenanted by the ladies who dress themselves in the bicycle skirt or kneekerbockers.

its lowest circle would be tenanted by the ladies who drees themselves in the bicycle skirt or knickerbockers.

And it is not only the bicycle. Great changes are coming over us. A few years hence those who are then alive will see all the principal ladies of their acquaintance as Aldermen and Common Councillors. How do you imagine that they will dress themselves? In a manner agreeable to the artists in these rooms, where I see iadies in very different costume? And then there is the very delicate question—surrounded as I am I hardly dare to touch it—of saints. We live in a time when religious movement is much stronger than it was in the early part of the fifteenth contury, but yet I doubt whether from those who have started and maintained that religious movement you would find fit subjects for a Fra Angelico, or even for a Correggio. I believe it was a common practice with distinguished painters in the century I referred to if they wished to compliment a lady, to represent them as the faces of saints and of angels. I fear that if there was compliment a lany, to represent her in a sac-ered altar piece, to represent them as the faces of saints and of angels. I fear that if there was any attempt to introduce that practice among those whom I address to-day the result, from a political and legal point of view, would be most lamentable, and I confess that, walking through the rooms before dinner, I was pained to see how many pictures would be rejected in the present day, not only from an orthodox and ethical point of view.

Fatal Cake Walking From the Cincinnati Enquirer

Evansyille, Ind., May 8.—The death of Miss Rosa Storker, which occurred in this city last night, is said to have been due to excessive cake walking. The young indy was regarded as one of the most graceful cake walkers in the city and spent almost every night in the pastime. A few evenings ago she participated in a cake walk and the next morning was seriously iff. A physician was called and he pronounced the disease peritonitis, and said it was caused, by the young lady's frequent cake walking. It is said this is the second death in this city in the last six months caused by excessive cake walking. Miss Storker was a pretty girl of 16.

English Bishops State Officials.

From the Nineteenth Century Review,
The Church of England, as established by law, is Protestant Episcopal Church. Episcopacy is of th ence of its form of government, and the main obct of the advanced party is to give increased control to the Episcopate. But who are the Bishops? They are the nominees of the temporal power, as much so as are the Judges. In the one case, as in the other, the Crown may appoint any person it pleases, being duly qualified according to law. The orthous proceedings of an Episcopal election can hardly disguise the real facts. When a see becomes vacant the bean and Chapter must proceed to elect a new Bishop. This they do in virtue of the cond d'fire issuing from the Crown, and accompanied by a letter missive naming the person whom they must elect. It is the law of the land that they must elect the person so named, and even if they refuse to do to the person so named or another may be nomnated directly by the Crown.

When Dr. Hampden was appointed by the Crown o the see of Hereford, the Dean, conscientionaly be eving him to be unfit for the office, determined not elect him and so informed the Crown. The answer of the Prime Minister (Lord John Russell) is rell known, "I have had the honor to teceive your etter," he said, " in which you intimate to me your ntention of violating the law." Now, Episcopacy, as I have said, is of the essence of English Church government. The Church Union speaks scornfully of Bishops who are mere "State officials." Yet what are they in reality but State officials?

No Written Sermons Allowed. From the Presbyterian Journa'.

The students of Lincoln University have been inormed by the Chester Presbytery that hereafter no rial sermon preached from a manuscript will be accepted.

A Fleet to Welcome Dewey. Send forth the ships of battle

The nation's pride to meet, Let cannon's din and rattle The conquering hero great: To do the victor homage (The least that we can do).

To him who all the carnage

Has battled bravely through.

Sand out the squadron-surely Bedecked with banners gay, To bring him home in safety To cheer him on the way,

Where'er upon the ocean The flagship is expied Let loud and long commotion

Break out on every side.

Law J. WILLIAMS. 84 AMSTERDAM AVENUE, NEW YORK,

BENSATIONAL WHALING FOYAGE.

New Bedford Whaler Loses All Her Boats and Comes Back.

From the Boston Herald. New Reprond, May 15.—The bark President, Capt. Benton, arrived in port to-day from a thirty months' whaling voyage in the Atlantic Ocean, during which she made a rather poor catch and met with particularly rough experi-ences, which resulted in the loss of all her boats and forced her return to port at a time

when the prospects were promising for a big The President left this port in November, 1888. She then had four boats. About a year ago, while off the Western Islands, two boats,

ago, while off the Western Islands, two boats, and pursuit of a whale, got too near, and the whale, becoming desperate, bit them sharp whale, becoming desperate, bit them sharp off, one at a time. By a miracle none of the crew was hurt, but the bark was left with only two boats.

Soon afterward, off St. Michael's, a heavy gale carried away another boat. The bark was headed for St. Michael's, and the captain succeeded in burchasing two boats, making three in all, with which he resumed the voyage.

About five months ago another ugly whale was fastened to, and he finished a couple more boats. That of the second crew was completely demolished by being chewed up by the whale, and the captain's boat was well within the monster's jaws, when a heavy sea wrenched it free and it drifted away with the crew hanging to it. The men escaped, and the boat was repaired. This left the bark again with two boats.

Nine days ago, on the Charleston grounds, the crew of one of the boats struck a whale, but he succeeded in smashing the boat with his tail, and the crew was searcely able to get back to the vessel, which was now left with a single boat.

On the 5th of this month a terrific gale was

his tall, and the crew was scarcely able to get back to the vessel, which was now left with a single boat.

On the 5th of this month a terrific gale was encountered, and the bark was thrown on her beam ends and stayed there several hours. She was heeled over so far that the oil coolers on deck were half filled with water, but as the gale moderated the bark righted, and it was found that the seas had carried away the last boat from the cranes. Then it was decided to come home, as no boats could be secured and any further stay would be useless.

The day the bark left the whaling ground was caim and fair, and the lookout reported fine big sperm whales in sight, as far as the sye could reach. It was exasperating, after an unfortunate voyage, but without a single boat any attempt to eatch them was impossible. Capt. Benton got out a small "dingy" or rowboat and tried to get near enough to a whale to shoot him, but rowing in such a boat was impossible.

During the voyage the bark took 630 barg rels of snerm oil, 440 of which were sent home. The remaining 190 barrels are on board.

Play Ball." an American Officer's Come From the Willimantic (Conn.) Journal.

From the Willimantic (Conn.) Journal.

Bill Jackson, the hero of Willimantic has a new story of El Caney. It is about the Twelfth Regulars, of which Bill was one. The story dates from the night attack. Capt. Clarke, who was a fine soldier and who seemed never to sleep, hurried back from the trenches to where the men of the company slept said cried: "To arms! Got up! They are coming at us!"

One or two men sprang to their feet and a few sat up and drowsily rubbed their eyes. The rost slept peacefully on, dreaming of home, perhaps. They were dead tired. Then Capt. Clarke began to swear. We will hope that in the excitement of the occasion the Angel Gabriel Said of the means the start of the cocasion the Angel Gabriel Said of the means the shall of the seary fagged-out men were slow. They roused, but seemed unable to shake off the meshes of slumber which clogged their brains.

"For God's sake boys, wake up!" cried the

heir brains. "For God's sake, boys, wake up!" cried the "For God's sake, boys, wake up: Creating Captain—and then, with a sudden inspiration, he shouted, "Company F, play bail!"
That settled it. The men wore wide awake in an instant and, led by their Captain, every man dashed for the trenches to the relief of the detail already there and the enemy was thrust back—as history will tell us.

Fishing with a Jug of Lime. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wabash, Ind., May 14.—The fish killers at Lake Wawasee, on whose trail the Deputy Fish Commissoners have been hot, have attained dynamiting, which gives an easy clue to their identity, and are now generally adopting a new device for slaughtering the fish in the lake. A jug is procured, filled with unslaked lime and corked. A small aperture is left in the cork, through which the water seeps, and as the lime slakes there is a violent explosion in the water and the dead fish rise to the surface by scores. The method is in vogue by many of the poachers.

Fourteen Thousand Gopher Tails.

From the Minneapolis Tribune. From the Minneapolis Tribune.

Oakes, N. D., May 12.—The gopher hunt which has been in progress at this place for the past week terminated Tuesday night with a grand supper served by the ladies of the different churches and paid for by the losing side. Fourteen thousand five hundred and forty-seven gopher tails were turned in, and the little nests have become decidedly scarce in this immediate neighborhood. As the county pays a bounty of two cents per tail the affair has been a financial success as well as a source of considerable sport.

An Employer's Fault. From the Chicago Record.

Our typewriter is going to leave."
What's the matter?" ts the matter?" says she wants a position with an em-who has sense enough to see when she's

fixed up to go to the matince.

Professional Jealousy. From the Chicago Record.

"My horse has reasoning powers, I tell you."
"In what respect particularly?"
"Well, instead of shying at that automobile tab he edged up to it and kicked it."

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A mixed hare and bound race, in which young women run with the men, is an innovation due to the Europeans who live in Yokohama. England is bragging about the performan e of the attleship Renown in making the 3,000 miles from

gon's record. Southey's grandson, who was accested for fraud recently, advertised pure white kittens and Pers an cats to be sent by express, and pocketed the money without sending the cats. He pleaded extreme 10 verty as his excuse.

Bermuda at the rate of 15 knots an Lour. It is

child's play, though, when compared with the Ore-

At the Royal Academy this year more than 15,000 pictures were submitted and less than 1,000 hong. Hereafter members will be allowed to offer only six may offer only three. An atlas of the upper Yang tee Kiang from Ichang

westward to the head of junk navigation, drawn from the surveys of Father Chevalier of the Jesuit observatory at Si Ka wei, is about to be published in sixty-five large sheets at Shanghat. For Prince Bismarck's monument to be erected at Eisenach over a thousand designs were sent in by

three hundred competitors. The committee picked out three designs from these as the best, and on opening the sealed envelopes containing the artists' names found that all three selected were by Herr Baroness Hirsch's charitable bequests are published in the Jewisa Chronicle. They amount in all to 48,750,000 francs, or about \$9,850,000. The New

York Baron Hirsch Fund receives \$1,200,000 and the Montreal Institute \$120,000; the Jewish Colration Association in London \$2,000,000 and the Loan Fund of the London Board of Guardians \$400. 000; the Emperor's jubilee foundations in Austria and Galicia \$400,000 and \$350,000 respectively, the Hirsch education foundation in Galicia \$600,000. the Progressive Jewish religious communities in Vienna, Brunn, Budapest, Brussels, Frankfort, Maine, \$150,000 among them, and the Vienna magistrates \$40,000. The rest of the money goes to Paris and French charities, the Alliance Israelite and other Jewish bodies having \$3,660,000 placed at their disposal and non-sectarian charities \$300,000. British Crowner's law has asserted its rights by

olding a formal inquest over a mummy that was being transported over the North Western Railroad to be shipped to Belgium. The technical evidence and the verdict rendered were as follows: "Dr. Oliver, ivisional surgeon, stated that it was not possis ble to say the probable period of death beyond that it must have occurred many years ago. From his examination of the body and from inquiries he had made, he had formed the opinion that the mummy was that of a body from Peru or some other part of outh America. The system of burial among cer-ain tribes there consists of placing the body after tain tribes there consists of placing the body after death in a squatting position, and of fixing it in that position to a stake or tree and allowing it be exposed to the sun for a certain time. By these means the body becomes dried or nummified, after which it is conveyed to a sand or other cave and there deposited. The jury returned the folowing verdict. 'That the woman was found dead at the railway goods station, Sun street, on April 15, and did die on some dats unknown in some foreign country, probably South America, from some cause unknown. No proofs of a violent death are found, and the body has been draid and buried in some for eign manner, probably sun dried and cave buried, and the jurors are satisfied that this body does not show any recent crime in this country, and that the deceased was unknown and about 25 years of age,"